Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1368.] THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

This Day is Publiſhed,
PORCUPINE'S
POLITICAL CENSOR,
FOR DECEMBER, 1796.
CONTAINING
Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.
ALSO,
A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,
In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.
January 24.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By BIOREN AND MADAN,
And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-ſtreet; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-ſtreet; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet, and George Douglaſs, No. 2, South Third-ſtreet,
(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)
AN ENQUIRY
Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happineſs,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well eſtabliſhed in Europe—It is hardly neceſſary for an American editor to ſay more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Juſtice has ever ſince its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The ſtile is pure, nervous, and claſſical; the ideas are ſtrongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongſt a multitude of other juſt and ſtriking paſſages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inſeparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a moſt maſterly ſpecimen of philoſophical diſquiſition. The lateſt London edition of this work ſells in this city at four dollars and an half.
January 24 d3taw2w

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Goſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/. per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 13/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.
January 13. §

Particular Teneriffe Wine.
50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.
January 12 tts6

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,
No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.
Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

For Sale,
By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work
December 1 §tf

A Quantity of Brandy,
FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

The Stockholders of the Pennſylvania Population Company
Are requeſted to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further aſſeſſments on the ſhares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Conſtitution.
By order of the Board.
SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.
January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb.1.

Women's Cloaks.
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,
Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. §

NOTICE.

Perſons having Goods on board the Ship Perſeverance, James Williamſon, maſter, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Veſſel is diſcharging, will pleaſe apply to
THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.
Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797, tf

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yeſterday morning, at, or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, ſundry papers, letters, inſtruments, and two promiſſory notes, drawn by C. Jackſon & Co. dated 1ſt Novembrr, 1796, at 120 days, for 505 dollars each, and indorſed by the perſon in whoſe favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, ſhall have the money for their trouble, without any queſtions aſked.

N. B. The papers can be of no uſe to any one but the owner, the means of negociating them being ſtopped.
January 23 3

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of
Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.
December 5th. tt

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.
January 4 §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux—All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.
Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.
☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.
January 12. ttstf

SALT PETRE.
A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
November 5.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joſeph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December laſt, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the ſame will pleaſe return it to ſaid Bank, or to the ſubſcribers, who will allow a reward.
Payment being barred, it cannot be of uſe to any other perſon. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.
January 5. J. 21, 3t

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,
Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.
They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
January 13 d2w

A CARD.
If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,
Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.
December 24, 1796. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,
Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;
Amongſt which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.
October 26. d

For Sale,
By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, mwſtf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.
And on hand,
Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,
On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next incluſive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.
General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

New-Theatre.

The Managers reſpectfully inform the public, that on account of the extenſive preparations for the Hiſtorical Play of COLUMBUS, or A WORLD DISCOVERED, there will be no performance at the New Theatre until Monday the 30th inſt. when the above piece will be produced, with new Scenery, Machinery, Dreſſes and Decorations.
January 24. d

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.
This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,
A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. §

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Dec. 9. } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea
3taw3m.

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,
A Square of LOTS,
At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.
Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet
December 31. w & ſ 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,
January 4, 1797.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.
JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.
Jan. 3. dtf.

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this ſociety as are entitled to Diplomas, are requeſted to apply for them to
Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-Preſident;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treaſurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counſellor;
Mr. Joſeph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;
Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.
Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,
Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the
Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.
Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.
* * He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.
November 26. tts

The Elephant,
Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars,
He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.
He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.
He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.
He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.
He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.
December 31 d

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Continued.

7. "Notwithſtanding the faith of treaties, it gave "an aſylum to theſe ſame Engliſh, who after having "inſulted her flag, pillaged her citizens, came alſo to "brave the American people in their ports, and to "take a ſtation whence to cruiſe, on a favourable "opportunity, againſt the French."

This like moſt other of Mr. Adet's charges, is but the renewal of the complaints of his predeceſſor, Mr. Fauchet, and the vindication of the government will appear in the anſwer and communications from the Secretary of State to that miniſter, in the years 1794 and 1795. The caſes particularly noticed were thoſe of the Britiſh frigates Terpſichore and her prize la Montagne; and of the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut and her prize L'Eſperance. The Thetis and Huſſar Britiſh frigates with their French prizes la Prevoyance and la Raiſon are alſo mentioned, but without any facts or circumſtances as ſubjects of enquiry, which of courſe is precluded. That of the Terpſichore and her prize appears to have been the firſt caſe of the kind in which the Executive of the United States and thoſe of the particular ſtates were called to interfere; and therefore, it will not be thought extraordinary if the Executive of Virginia was unprepared with arrangements to give inſtant effect to the ſtipulation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, forbidding an aſylum to the armed veſſels of the enemies of France and their prizes. What delay took place ſeems to have been the reſult of accident; certainly not of deſign. And by letters from this department the Executives were earneſtly preſſed to take the neceſſary order for a prompt execution, in future, of this part of the treaty. But why ſhould the French miniſters complain with ſuch energy, that a Britiſh ſhip of war, with her prize, remained in one of our ports during perhaps twenty or five and twenty days; when againſt the earneſt requeſts and orders of the Executive, the French privateers, armed in our ports in violation of the laws, long continued to keep on our coaſt and enter our harbours, thence on favorable opportunities, to cruiſe againſt their enemies? The Columbia, or Carmagnole, continued ſuch her unlawful acts for more than a year.

After all the zealous remonſtrances of Mr. Fauchet, now renewed by Mr. Adet, about the capture of the French corvette L'Eſperance, by the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut, who went with her prize into Lynn Haven Bay, what were the facts? The Governor of Virginia went perſonally to the French Conſul at Norfolk for information concerning this declared violation of the treaty —but "received none which appeared to juſtify the "uneaſineſs occaſioned by that event, *he charging no "circumſtance as improper in the captors* but rather "ſeemed to conſider the introduction of the priſoners "made on that occaſion, ſo ſoon into a place where "the exchange would be effected, as an alleviation of "the misfortune of loſing the veſſel." The Captain of the French corvette himſelf was deſired to give evidence in the caſe; he promiſed but failed to appear. He was called upon the ſecond time to give information, but diſcovered an unwillingneſs to do it, obſerving that he had given the Conſul a circumſtantial account of the tranſaction on his arrival. The governor having heard that a reſpectable pilot by the name of Butler was acquainted with the circumſtances of this affair, he directed his depoſition to be taken: it was taken and imported that Admiral Murray himſelf purchaſed the prize L'Eſperance, and manned and fitted her in Lynn Haven Bay for a cruiſe. But Butler's depoſition was afterwards taken on the part of the Britiſh, in which he contradicted all the material facts recited in the former depoſition; for which he accounted by ſaying that he could neither write nor read, and that there had been inſerted in his firſt depoſition what he had never ſaid. Under theſe circumſtances it was deſirable to obtain further information. This was furniſhed by the Britiſh miniſter in the extract of a letter from Admiral Murray, which bears every mark of candour and humanity, and of reſpect for the United States. It is as follows.

"The French ſloop of war L'Eſperance was "brought into Lynn Haven Bay on the 11th of "January (a few days after my arrival there) by "captain Ball, who had captured her 15 leagues "from the ſhore, the weather being very tempeſ-"tuous, a lieutenant with a ſufficient number of "men only to navigate her (not being half the "complement the French had in her) were ſent "on board from the Reſolution and Argonaut; "and ſo ſoon as the weather permitted thoſe ſhips "to ſupply her with water and proviſions, I ſent "her to ſea, that I might give no umbrage to the "American ſtates. An additional reaſon for "bringing L'Eſperance into Lynn Haven Bay "was out of humanity to the French priſoners, "whom, having had a long voyage, I ſent to "Norfolk as ſoon as prudence would permit: "otherwiſe they muſt have been kept priſoners on "board the whole winter, and ſent to Halifax in "the Spring; nor was ſhe equipped or armed then "in any manner whatever; nor did the lieutenant "receive any commiſſion for her whilſt in Lynn "Haven Bay; and when at ſea only an acting "order to command her, which is cuſtomary and "abſolutely neceſſary in all captures; otherwiſe if "retaken by the enemy, he might be conſidered "as a pirate."

8th. "It might be ſaid that it applauded their "[the Engliſh] audacity; all ſubmiſſion to their "will, it allowed the French colonies to be de-"clared in a ſtate of blockade, and its citizens in-"terdicted the right of trading with them."

If among the multitude of ſuch complaints as Mr. Adet has exhibited, any one could excite ſurpriſe, this charge is calculated to produce it. Here a formal charge is made againſt the government of the United States, that it did not control, in another independent nation, the right of judging of its own affairs—that it did not forbid and effectually prevent the officers of a foreign power, the Britiſh admirals and commanders, in the Weſt-Indies, declaring certain French colonies to be in a ſtate of blockade!—"But the official legalization of a "a proclamation had been poſted up under our "eyes, prohibiting our commerce with the French "colonies, and ſuſpending *to us alone* the law of "nations! The anſwer to Mr. Fauchet, from the ſecretary of ſtate, repreſents this matter differently. The Britiſh conſul general at Philadelphia, by a a publication of the 10th of April 1795, gave notice that he had received official communications that the iſlands of Guadaloupe, Marigalente and Deſirade, were by proclamation iſſued by his Britannic majeſty's general and vice-admiral commanding in the Weſt Indies, declared to be in an actual ſtate of blockade; and that *neutral* (not ſingly *American*) veſſels, were thereby prohibited from attempting to enter any ports or places in thoſe iſlands with ſupplies of any kind. under the penalty of being "dealt with conformably to exiſting trea-"ties, and as warranted by the eſtabliſhed laws of "nations." And while exiſting treaties (our treaty with Great Britain had no operative exiſtiſtence till ſix months after the conſul's advertiſement) and the laws of nations were avowed to be the rules by which the property of neutrals was in this caſe to be adjudged, had they reaſon to complain? If any neutral veſſels attempted to enter any of thoſe ports which were not in reality in a ſtate of blockade, and yet were captured, could they be condemned? Certainly not by the rules which the Britiſh preſcribed to themſelves "treaties and the "laws of nations." But if the Britiſh commanders proclaimed untruths, and iſſued arbitrary orders for capturing neutral veſſels; and their cruiſers and courts of admirality executed them arbitrarily; could the American government prevent them? We could demand of the Britiſh government ſatiſfaction for injuries to our own citizens conſequent on ſuch orders: and if any ſuch were ſuſtained, the arrangements for making reparation are now in execution. But admitting that any ports in the French colonies were in fact blockaded; who ſhould notify it to neutral nations accuſtomed to trade with thoſe ports? Certainly the officers of that power whoſe fleets and armies formed the blockade: and in the United States no mode of giving univerſal notice could be ſo effectual as a publication in hand-bills and newſpapers.

9th. "It eluded all the advances made by the "republic for renewing the treaties of commerce "upon a more favorable footing to both nations; "it excuſed itſelf on the moſt frivolous pretexts; "whilſt it anticipated Great Britain, by ſoliciting "a treaty in which proſtituting its neutrality, it "ſacrificed France to her enemies; or rather look-"ing upon her as obliterated from the map of the "world, it forgot the ſervices ſhe had rendered it, "and threw aſide the duty of gratitude, as if in "gratitude were a government duty."

Of the advances referred to, the firſt were made by Mr. Genet. Theſe you will ſee in the printed correſpondence between him and Mr. Jefferſon. Mr. Genet's letter is dated the 23d of May, 1793, in which he informed the government that he was authorized to propoſe a treaty on a "liberal and "fraternal baſis." Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris, our miniſter at Paris, dated the 23d of Auguſt, 1793, aſſigns the reaſon for poſtponing the negociation. †"The ſenate (ſays he) being "then in receſs, and not to meet again till the "fall, I appriſed Mr. Genet that the participation "in matters of treaty, given by the conſtitution "to that branch of our government, would of "courſe delay any *definitive* anſwer to his friendly "propoſition. As he was ſenſible of this circum-"ſtance, the matter has been underſtood to lie "over till the meeting of the ſenate." Congreſs were not to meet until December; conſequently there was no neceſſity of precipitating the buſineſs. But with the beſt diſpoſitions to form new commercial arrangements mutually more beneficial than thoſe of the treaty of 1778, the unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Genet, from the moment he landed at Charleſton until the date of his letter on the ſubject of the negociation, was ſufficient to excite caution in the American government. He had there violated the ſovereignty of the United States. "By autho-"rizing the fitting and arming of veſſels in that "port, enliſting men, citizens and foreigners, and "giving them commiſſions to cruize and commit "hoſtilities on nations at peace with us‡," and with whom we had extenſive commercial connections. "Theſe privateers were taking and bring-"ing prizes into our ports, and the conſuls of "France were aſſuming to hold courts of admi-"ralty on them, to try, condemn and authorize "their ſale as legal prize." Nevertheleſs, the government really deſirous of forming a new and more advantageous commercial treaty with France, inſtructed the miniſter of the United States at Paris to manifeſt the ſame to the executive of France§ and to ſuggeſt for this purpoſe that the powers of Mr. Genet be renewed to his ſucceſſor. It is true that in his letter, dated the 30th of September, Mr. Genet had renewed the propoſition of negociating a commercial treaty; but how was it poſſible for the government to undertake a negociation with that miniſter after "The correſpondence "which had taken place between the executive "and him" (a correſpondence on his part replete with inſults "and the acts which he had thought "proper to do and to countenance in oppoſition to "the laws of the land?" After the government had inſtructed our miniſter at Paris to deſire Mr. Genet's recal; and to declare to the government of France "The neceſſity of their having a re-"preſentative here diſpoſed to reſpect the laws and "authority of the country, and to do the beſt for "their intereſt which theſe would permit:" "and "when it was only an anxious regard for thoſe "intereſts, and a deſire that they might not ſuf-"fer, which induced the executive in the mean "time to receive his communications in writing, "and to admit the continuance of his functions ſo "long as they ſhould be reſtrained within the li-"mits of the law, as theretofore announced to him, "or ſhould be of the tenor uſually obſerved to-"wards independent nations by the repreſentative "of a friendly power reſiding with them?" Under ſuch circumſtances what anſwer could the executive return to Mr. Genet more proper, and more marked with attention to France, than that his letter "would be conſidered with all the reſpect and "intereſt which its *object* neceſſarily required?"

It is probable that the powers to negociate a commercial treaty were not renewed to Mr. Genet's ſucceſſor; certainly they were not communicated to our government.

We now come to the freſh overtures of a commercial negociation made by Mr. Adet.

The firſt notices of them are found in memoranda of facts dated the 27th and 29th of June 1795, and ſubſcribed by the ſecretary of ſtate. By theſe it appears, that on the 13th of June Mr. Adet arrived at Philadelphia. On the 15th Mr. Fauchet introduced him to the ſecretary of ſtate;—on the 16th Mr. Adet informed the ſecretary that he ſhould the next day ſend him ſome act of the French government, relative to commerce: but it was not ſent. On the 22d of June Mr. Adet was reminded of the promiſed communication. He ſaid it was copying, and gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that he ſhould forward it on that day: but on that day nothing was received.

On the 29th of June 1795 Mr. Adet had an interview with the ſecretary of ſtate: He obſerved that he brought with him the commercial decrees which Mr. Genet had formerly propounded to our government, and was inſtructed to negociate a treaty of commerce upon their baſis. He was aſked whether he had any documents to communicate. He replied that he would ſend them that day. He ſaid he had to communicate ſome inquietudes reſpecting the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain. He obſerved that it was underſtood, that the United States had diſabled themſelves from entering into a new commercial treaty upon a liberal ſcale with France. The ſecretary anſwered that he had determined before he came, to aſk the permiſſion of the Preſident to communicate to him a copy of the treaty; and then he might ſay in what part he ſuppoſed that any impropriety with reſpect to France exiſted. The Preſident having afterwards aſſented, the ſecretary on the ſame day delivered to Mr. Adet a printed copy of the treaty on which he promiſed to communicate his remarks.

Theſe remarks dated June 30th, and the Secretary's anſwer dated July 6th, refuting the objections they contained, I have already noticed. The ſubſequent proceedings will ſhow either that thoſe objections did not make any ſtrong impreſſions on Mr. Adet's mind, or that the Secretary's anſwer had removed them.

On the 30th June 1795, Mr. Adet communicated a part of his inſtructions relative to "a new "commercial treaty and a new conſular Conventi-"on to be entered into between France and the "United States." The inſtructions imported that he was only to "*prepare* with the American go-"vernment the means and arrangements" of theſe treaties, and then to communicate them to the committee of Public Safety. The object of the new treaty was declared to be "to found the com-"mercial relations of the two republics upon ſti-"pulations *more reciprocally* advantageous, and "more clearly worded than that of 1778, and the "object of the Conſular Convention to ſecure the "execution of the commercial treaty."

The ſecretary of ſtate anſwered on the 1ſt of July expreſſing the readineſs of the government to open the propoſed negotiation; and requeſted a communication of the dates of the decrees to which Mr. Adet's inſtruction referred.

On the 8th of July 1795, Mr. Adet replied to the ſecretary of ſtate "that he neither knew nor "poſſeſſed any other decree relative to the new ne-"gotiation to be opened between France and the "United States than that of the *5th of Febru-"ary 1793, communicated to us by Citizen Ge-"net." This letter of the 8th was received the 12th accompanied by a note of the latter date apologizing for the delay on account of ſickneſs. On the 12th the ſecretary of ſtate had written to him, *preſſing him* on the ſubject of the new negotiation.

On the 16th of July 1795, the ſecretary of ſtate again wrote to Mr. Adet; and after informing him that as *he* was not clothed with any very formal authority upon this ſubject, the Preſident of the United States had thought proper to place *him (the Secretary of State)* upon the ſame & no other footing,—the ſecretary propoſed that the negotiation ſhould be conducted in writing, unleſs when either thought it expedient to have an interview on any particular difficulty. And then aſſuring Mr. Adet that no unneceſſary procraſtination ſhould be found in the ſecretary of ſtate, further propoſed, that Mr. Adet ſhould ſtate 1ſt the parts of the treaty which he wiſhed to be aboliſhed: 2d, thoſe parts which he wiſhed to be corrected: and 3d, *any additions* which ſeemed to him deſirable: But expreſſed the readineſs of the ſecretary to adopt any other better mode of conducting the negotiation, if ſuch occurred to Mr. Adet.

On the 20th of July 1795, Mr. Adet mentioning his ſickneſs which for fifteen days had obliged him to abſtain from buſineſs, replied on the ſubject of the negotiation in theſe words "In a few days "I ſhall have the honor of ſeeing you, and of ta-"king the neceſſary meaſures in order to com-"mence the buſineſs relative to the digeſting of "the new treaty and new Conſular Convention."

From this detail, it muſt I conceive be no eaſy taſk to find any facts by which Mr. Adet's charge can be ſupported. What he affects to call "frivo-lous pretexts" are ſubſtantial reaſons; and in reſpect to his own advances to treat, the conduct of our government manifeſts an *eagerneſs* to enter on the negotiation: certainly you will diſcover in it no diſpoſition to elude or to procraſtinate.

You will be pleaſed to obſerve, ſir, that the letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to Mr. Adet, explaining the manner in which they ſhould proceed in the negotiation is dated the 16th of July and that Mr. Adet's anſwer agreeing ſhortly to meet the ſecretary, in order to take the neceſſary meaſures for commencing the buſineſs is dated the 20th of July; yet in his note of November 15th 1796, after having charged the government of the United States. "With eluding all advances made by "the republic for renewing the treaties of com-"merce and excuſing itſelf on the moſt frivolous "pretexts," after acknowledging that the Preſident had authorized the ſecretary of ſtate to negotiate, and that the latter had explained the manner of proceeding, he aſks "But at what time? When "the ratification of the treaty concluded between "Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay no longer permitted "the underſigned to purſue that negotiation." I am ſorry ſir, in this place to call your attention to dates. The Britiſh treaty was not ratified until the 14th of Auguſt 1795, that is about a month after the plan of negotiating with Mr. Adet had been propoſed to him by the ſecretary of ſtate, and twenty-five days after he had agreed to proceed in it. And if that ratification finally induced him to abandon the idea of negotiating a new treaty between France and the United States, it did not inſtantly produce this determination. He doubtleſs perceived that his own objections to the Britiſh treaty were obviated by the anſwer from the ſecretary of ſtate, and when he acknowledged the receipt of it, he had given up the right of judging of the treaty, whether it was good or bad I ſhall (ſays he, in his letter of July 20th 1795) "tranſmit it (the "ſecretary's anſwer) to the French government "together with my obſervations and the treaty. "In ſuch important circumſtances, it is excluſively "the province of my government to judge; and "I cannot permit myſelf to decide at all." And then immediately adds—"In a few days I ſhall "have the honor of ſeeing you, and of taking the "neceſſary meaſures in order to commence the bu-"ſineſs relative to the digeſting of the new treaty "and new Conſular Convention." The Britiſh treaty then did not obſtruct the negociation, the principles of which might have been agreed on, and the articles drawn into form to be ſubmitted to the reſpective governments: for that was all the reſpective negotiators were authorized to do.

Will the miniſteir of the French republic never ceaſe to reproach us with "ingratitude?" If, indeed, "France wrought" as well as "*guaranteed* "the independence of the United States," as Mr. Adet aſſerts, "at a time when ſhe might, as the "price of that very independence, have granted "them leſs liberal conditions," our obligations are greater than we have hitherto imagined. But it is time that theſe claims to our gratitude were inveſtigated, and their extent aſcertained. We have citizens yet alive who were actors and witneſſes of the declaration of our independence, and of the efforts to maintain it, with their effects, prior to our treaty with France. But laying no ſtreſs on our own recollections or conſciouſneſs, we will reſort to the teſtimony of France herſelf.

France, by her miniſter the marquis de Noailles, having, in the declaration of the 13th of March 1778, which I have already quoted, announced to the court of London, the treaty of friendſhip and commerce ſhe had formed with the United States; and that to maintain the commerce of his ſubjects with them, which was the object of that treaty, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty had "taken eventual mea-"ſures in concert with the United States of North "America;" that court publiſhed a juſtificative memorial to vindicate to the world the war ſhe had determined to wage againſt France. In the obſervations of the court of France on this Britiſh memorial, we find the following declarations on the part of France, "*While the ambaſſador of Eng-"land put the king's patience to the ſtrongeſt "proofs, and while the court of London was con-"ſtantly repeating denials of juſtice to his majeſty's "ſubjects, at the ſame time that the Britiſh officers "continued to deſolate them on the ſea, an event "came to paſs in America, which eſſentially "changed the face of things in that quarter of the "world. This event was the defeat of the army "under general Burgoyne. The news of this un-"expected diſaſter, which arrived in Europe, in "November 1777, aſtoniſhed the Britiſh miniſters, "and muſt have the more ſenſibly affected them, "*as it overthrew the plan they had laid for the re-"duction of the colonies.*" The obſervations then ſuggeſt that this great event induced, in the Britiſh cabinet, the idea of conciliation with America, and of a coalition againſt the crown of France, in revenge for the ſuppoſed aid rendered, by her, to the United States; and to gratify "their moſt dear and conſtant wiſh—that of humbling France." "†It was natural for the Britiſh miniſtry *unable "to ſubdue her colonies*, to ſeek to be reconciled to "them, and to engage them to eſpouſe her re-"ſentment. They might ſo much the more flat-"ter themſelves that they ſhould ſucceed herein, "as the proceedings of France with regard to "American privateers, *and eſpecially the diſlike the "king had at all times manifeſted to any engagement "with the Congreſs*, muſt have given diſguſt and "diſſatisfaction to their deputies, and induce them, "notwithſtanding their well known averſion, to "ſeek even in England, the ſafety of their country "when they failed to find it in France."

†"The king, well informed of the plan of the "court of London, and of the preparations which "were the conſequence of it, perceived that no "more time was to be loſt, if he would prevent "the deſigns of his enemies: His majeſty deter-"mined, therefore, to take into conſideration, *at "length*, the overtures of the Congreſs."

§"The Commiſſioners [from the United States] "propoſed to the King a Treaty of Amity and Com-"merce, and an alliance offenſive and defenſive, by "which his Majeſty ſhould engage not only to acknow-"ledge ſimply and purely the Independence of the Uni-"ted States, but alſo to guaranty and defend it by "force of arms. The King ordered an anſwer to be "given that he could indeed look upon the Indepen-"dence of the United States as exiſting; but that it "did not belong to him to acknowledge it, becauſe he "had not any right to judge of it; neither could he "guaranty it, *as he did not intend to enter into war for "its ſupport*. His majeſty in conſequence refuſed an "offenſive alliance, and confined himſelf to the *Treaty "of Amity and Commerce*. But as it was more than "probable that the court of London HAD *formed a de-"ſign of attacking France* His majeſty thought he "ought to enter into an alliance with the United States "*Eventual* and *purely Defenſive*. The ſtipulations "contained in this ſecond treaty are in ſubſtance, that "*if* France *ſhould be* attacked by the Court of Lon-"don before the ceſſation of hoſtilities between that "Court and its Colonies, that the King and the United "States ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other againſt the "common enemy; That the King ſhould guarantee "the Independence and ſovereignty of the United "States, and that he ſhould not lay down his arms till "it ſhould be acknowledged by Great Britain."

Thus it is manifeſted that the United States were to be left ſtill to fight their own battles *unleſs Great Britain ſhould chooſe to increaſe the number of her enemies by attacking France* in which caſe it would be truly the intereſt of France as of the United States to make it a common cauſe.

[To be continued.]

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* State papers, p. 15.
† State papers, p. 68.
‡ Letter to Mr. Morris, Auguſt 16th, 1793, State papers, p. 58.
§ State papers, p. 68.

* Mr Adet has ſince corrected this date, the decree intended being dated February 19, 1793. This is already publiſhed with the State papers of that year, page 15.

* Obs. p. 60.
† Obs. p. 64.
‡ Obs. p. 66.
§ Obs. p. 67.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1797.

"The WARNING, No. I," will be publiſhed to-morrow.

The Aurora thinks it highly probable that Mr. Pinckney will not be received by the terrible republic, and therefore adviſes ſending another Miniſter: Mr. Madiſon is ſuggeſted: There is no doubt with the Aurora that he would be received with open arms.

The Aurora is requeſted to inform us what exiſting circumſtances would render Mr. Madiſon more acceptable to the Directory than Mr. Pinckney? Mr. Pinckney has been always friendly to the French nation; it is true he is *more friendly* to the *independence of the United States*.—Will *that* diſqualify him for the amicable negotiation?—So ſeems to ſay the Aurora.

A numerous company of Scotchmen having formed themſelves into a Society by the name of the SCOTCH THISTLE SOCIETY for the laudable purpoſe of relieving its members when in diſtreſs, met and ſubſcribed their conſtitution and regulations on Tueſday the 24th inſt. and elected the following gentlemen to the offices affixed to their names, reſpectively.

Adam Davie, Preſident.

Thomas Condie, Vice-Preſident, and Preſident of the Council.

Adam Ramage, Andrew M'Alpin, Alexander Knox, Jas. J. Denoon, Andrew Wilſon, John Innes — Council.

Wm. M'Phail, Treaſurer.

David Wallace, Secretary.

Inſtitutions of this nature when judiciouſly conducted, add to the general harmony and happineſs of Society.

By this day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, December 19.

On the return of their fellow citizen, THOMAS PINCKNEY, from his Embaſſy to Great-Britain, the inhabitants aſſembled along the wharves to hail him welcome. Fort Johnſton complimented the ſhip with a Federal Salute; and as ſhe paſſed the new ſtreet continued along the bay, where the old artillery was drawn up, the compliment was repeated. The ſhips at the wharves were thronged, from which frequent huzzas were reiterated.

Mr. Pinckney was landed with his family at Blake's wharf. The carriages waiting for them were no ſooner noticed than the impulſe of the moment, ſuggeſted an honor as novel, as it could not fail to be gratifying. The horſes were taken off, and the carriage for his reception made ready to be drawn by the throng, when it appeared that Mr. Pinckney, taking advantage of the delay, occaſioned thereby, had walked on. The carriage however followed him with celerity, and he ſoon was preſſed to enter it amidſt the applauſes and gratulations of thouſands.

When he alighted at his houſe a little eaſt of Pinckney ſtreet, he returned his thanks to his fellow-citizens, for this teſtimony of their regard and approbation of his conduct while abroad in the ſervice of his country, in terms that once ſtrongly evinced his great ſenſibility, and his gratitude for ſuch an unexampled reception.

He then ran into the arms of his beloved ſiſter; and the clamour of his admirers gradually died away into murmuring wiſhes, that he might again enjoy domeſtic peace and happineſs.

NORFOLK, January 16.

Saturday arrived the ſhip John, capt. Jennings, 65 days from St. Ubes. Left at that place the following Americans. Ships Bethia, Jones, Portſmouth, N. H.—Lydia, Blount, of do.—Randolph, Greenough, of do.—Catherine, Starbuck, of New-London. The ſhip James and William, captain Wynnicot, and the brig Patty Wentworth, captain Cowper, ſailed for Norfolk, 23 days before the John.

LIST of American Shipping at Cadiz when the ſhip Fortitude, Captain Dyer, ſailed.

Ship	Neutrality, B. Baker,	Boſton
	Elizabeth, J. B. Thurſton,	Providence
	Tamerlane, J. Worſley,	Beverly
	William Henry, A. Cazneau,	Boſton
	Hercules, I. Bridges,	do.
	Andromache, S. Kingſton,	Philadelphia
	Friends Adventure, J. Caldwell,	Baltimore
	Alexandria, H. Bayne,	Alexandria
	Hope, Z. Knowles,	New-York
Brig	Maria, J. Lindſay,	Marblehead
	Mary, T. Durry,	New-York
	Peggy, A. Todd,	do.
	Iſabella, J. Gibbs,	—
	Adventre, W. Kidnelt,	—
Schr.	Induſtry, W. Main,	Marblehead
	Lydia, J. Hooper,	do.

BALTIMORE, January 24.

Saturday arrived at Hawkin's Point, an entire new brig from Boſton, who ſpoke in lat. 36, long. 69, the ſhip Lydia, captain W. Todd, 55 days from Charleſton, for Baltimore, in great diſtreſs for proviſion of all kinds. Capt. Todd ſaid he ſhould bear away for Bermuda.

Arrived alſo, the brig Debby, Wyatt, Boſton; ſchooners Ardent, ——, Cape Francois; Theodore, —— Boſton; Nancy, ——, Port-Royal, and a ſloop from Norfolk—all of which made their way by cutting through the ice for 7 miles ſince Friday morning, to their preſent moorings, with the aſſiſtance of only 30 hands.

Arrived on Wedneſday laſt at Annapolis, the brigantine Porga, captain James Philips, in 16 days from Naſſau, (N. Providence,) with a ſmall quantity of lignum vitæ, James Corrie.—Captain Philips informs, that when he left that port, the Britiſh were making captures of, and detaining all the Spaniſh veſſels they could, and had in the treaſury, money to a great amount. At the time captain Philips left Naſſau, no official accounts had been received of a declaration of war. On his paſſage, captain Philips ſpoke a brig bound to Norfolk, name unknown, 72 days for Jamaica, and 45 days on the coaſt—alſo, a ſchooner called the Hope, of Norfolk, 32 days from Cape Nichola Mole, all well.

Received by Capt in Philips.

On Tueſday, Jan 10, arrived in the Cheſapeake the ſhip Amity, belonging to Mr. Peter Blight, of Philadelphia, captain John Campbell, 85 days from Amſterdam. Capt. Campbell informs, that on the 18th December, in lat. 33, 30, N. long. 69, 30, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Aurora, captain Ames of Boſton, from Demarara, bound to Boſton who had on board the mate and crew of the ſloop Ambuſcade, belonging to Michael Clarke, of Philadelphia, which was loſt, and Mr. James Thompſon, ſuper-cargo died at Berbice, near Demarara; alſo, in lat. 29, N. long. 62, W. ſpoke the ſhip Ariel, of New-Bedford, from Amſterdam, bound to New-York, who bore away for the Weſt-Indies. In lat. 34, 30, N. long. 72, W. fell in with the ſchr. Friendſhip, of Waſhington, with maſts and ſpars ſtanding, all in good order; the crew to appearance had abandoned her; her ſails were loſt, a boat turned bottom upwards on her deck, with her larboard quarter ſtove in; ſhe was loaded with tar and ſhingles, and water logged.

In lat. 35, N. was brought to by the French privateer active, who ordered capt. Campbell to hoiſt out his boat, and come on board with his papers, and after a ſtrict ſearch of them ſuffered him to depart. To all appearance they were in a ſtarving condition on board the privateer.

Captain Campbell informed captain Philips, that he had loſt Mr. Smith, his ſecond mate (a relation of Mr. Thorowgood Smith, of Baltimore) in a gale of wind, two weeks before he ſpoke him.

NEWFIELD, January 12.

Touched at the harbor's mouth ſhip Sally and Betſey, E. Hubbell, maſter, from the Weſt-Indies bound to New-York.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

The following ſtatement from the ſtate treaſury, was read in the houſe of aſſembly on Tueſday the 17th inſt.

Dr.

The ſtate of New-York, in account current with Gerard Bancker, treaſurer.

To amount of an account of payment made ſince the 31ſt of December 1795,	£. 214,341	13	11½
Balance now in the treaſury	21,515	0	2¼
	£. 235,856	14	1⅓

Contra Cr.

By balance due the ſtate, on a ſettlement of accounts, on the 31ſt of Dec. 1795	£. 134,207	19	10
Amount of an account of receipts into the treaſury, ſince the 31ſt of Dec. 1795	101,648	14	3
	£. 235,856	14	1

Errors excepted.

A gentleman arrived in town yeſterday from a few miles beyond Poughkeepſie, informs us, that the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer at ſunriſe had been 19 degrees below 0. He alſo informs, that on the night preceding this extreme weather, two children froze to death in their beds.

Henry Roſs, Charles Smith, and William Walker, have deſerted the corps of artilleriſts and engineers at Weſt-Point. Ten dollars reward is offered for their apprehenſion.

On Monday the 16th inſt. a carriage and four horſes, in attempting to croſs the river near Stratford ferry, Connecticut, broke through the ice, and the horſes were drowned.—No human lives loſt.

Died, lately, at Andover, Maſſachuſetts, that good man and eminent phyſician, Dr. Joſeph Oſgood.

Arrived at this Port.	*Days.*
Ship Shepherdeſs, Hand	Savannah 7
Brig Venus, Griffin	Havannah 26
Lark, Woodbridge	Leogane 42
Sloop John, Lee	Wilmington 12

It has been repeatedly ſaid that the Spaniſh veſſels take American. We do not believe it. Spain is on friendly terms with the United States. The truth doubtleſs is, that the French do much as they pleaſe in Spaniſh ports in the Weſt-Indies, as they do in Italy. They take and condemn American veſſels. It will be recollected that the treaty between France and Spain, tho offenſive and defenſive, is ſo only in regard to certain powers—it does not require Spain to wage war with every power at war with France. It does not require Spain to be at war with the United States, even though France ſhould engage in hoſtilities with us. This, as far as our recollection extends, is the fact in regard to that treaty; and it precludes all doubt on the ſubject of a war with Spain.

Fifty-eight ſail of American veſſels are ſeized and carried into Gonaives by French cruiſers.—We underſtand the Britiſh ſhips at Port au-Prince protect the American trade, and often convoy American veſſels out of the reach of the French cruiſers.

The laſt ſentence of the Preſidents meſſage to the houſe of repreſentatives, accompanying the documents relative to French affairs, is remarkable and deſerves notice. After aſſigning his motives for ſending Mr. Pinckney, miniſter to France, he ſays, "a government which required only a knowledge of the *truth* to juſtify its meaſures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly diſplayed."

That cautious officer, the Preſident, would not have let ſuch an expreſſion fall from his pen, without ſatisfactory evidence, that ſome perſons, hoſtile to our government, have been attempting to miſlead the French Directory.

The merchants in Philadelphia have petitioned the legiſlature for a law to make notes of hand negotiable. All the banks have alſo ſent in petitions for the ſame purpoſe.

Mr. Leib moved in the legiſlature to introduce a clauſe into the bill for making notes negotiable, prohibiting the taking more than one half per cent. a month for diſcounting notes. Referred to a committee of five.

It is aſtoniſhing, at this period of the world, that ſuch prohibitions can have advocates. The way, and we aſſert, the *only way* to prevent the monſtrous premiums now paid for money, and which actually draw all the ſpare money of the country from *regular* buſineſs into *fooliſh* projects, is to *repeal all ſuch prohibitions*. Annul all reſtraints on the uſe of money, and the common rate of intereſt will not remain eighteen months above 5 per cent. What did all America ſay of the folly of *regulating prices* during the war? Fortunately the laws were ſoon violated, or we ſhould all have periſhed with cold and hunger. France had recourſe to the ſame ſilly project in their law of the maximum and that for enforcing the circulation of aſſignats. The conſequence of theſe laws was, *univerſal want and diſtreſs*. France was upon the verge of a famine. The cauſe was diſcovered—the regulating laws repealed, and France was abundantly ſupplied.

The *laws* againſt *uſury* in this country, are the principal *cauſe* of *high intereſt*. They *create* the very evil intended to be remedied.

When powder was ſcarce, during our war, the ſtates did not *fix the price*—they *bid a bounty*. Immediately mills were built, and veſſels loaded with powder, entered our ports. Powder was as cheap as ever.

In regard to money, people, who want it, bid the bounty. Legiſlatures have nothing to do, *but to let it alone*.

We underſtand the ſales of land, by the United States, have produced about 60,000 dollars.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that

THE EVENING, Thurſday, Jan. 26, at 7 o'clock, Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

On Modeſty, *Spectator*
On Cheerfulneſs, *ditto*
On Sincerity, *Tillotſon*

(SECOND PART)

Celadon and Amelia, *Thomſon*
Juſtio and Theana, *Grainger*
Leſſons of Wiſdom, *Armſtrong*

(THIRD PART.)

On Taſte, *Akenſide*
Pleaſures ariſing from a cultivated imagination, *ditto*
The pain ariſing from virtuous emotions attended with pleaſures, *ditto*

☞ On FRIDAY, January 27,
Will be delivered,
An Eſſay on the Means of Improvement in Eloquence, including ſelections from Dr. Blair.

After which will be recited, an Allegorical Poem, in two parts, called

THE CAVE OF NATURE;
Or a Picture of the Virtues, Vices, Paſſions and Attributes of the Human Mind.

1ſt Part,
Containing a Deſcription of

The Cave of Nature,	Juſtice,
Sorrow,	Anger,
Hope,	Heſitation,
Joy,	Guilt,
Envy,	Repentance.

2d Part.

Domeſtic Love,	Eloquence,
Happineſs,	Ambition,
Jealouſy,	Peace,
Revenge,	Liberty,
Charity,	Univerſal Happineſs.

☞ On SATURDAY, January 28,
The Progreſs and Effects of Revenge and Jealouſy, traced and exemplified in the characters of Zanga and Othello, with recitations of the moſt ſtriking paſſages in each.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On Saturday, the 28th January, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe,
A NOTE,
Drawn by William Burgiſs and Co. of South Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Linen Drapers, in favour of Robert Burgiſs, jun. or order, for 600 dollars. The ſaid Note became due the 30th Dec. laſt, and was proteſted for non-payment.
For approved notes at 60 days.
January 26 3

All Perſons having Demands
Againſt the Eſtate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.
January 24th, 1796. co2w

Notice.
THE Advertiſer is a perſon regularly bred, and has carried on in an extenſive manner for theſe 30 years paſt, the various branches of Goldſmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery buſineſs, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other buſineſſes. He has a particular taſte for building, has built extenſively for himſelf, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his ſervices to any gentleman that might be in want of a perſon to conduct any of the aforeſaid buſineſſes, would not only be uſeful but an acquiſition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a ſaleſman or to ſell on commiſſion as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or ſuperintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a ſaleſwoman or houſekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern ſtates, or to take a voyage to Europe as a ſupercargo.
A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.
N. B. He is well acquainted with moſt of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on buſineſs for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to ſeek for a living for himſelf and wife in this way, and he flatters himſelf that he will give entire ſatisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the moſt reſpectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable induſtry, will bear the ſtricteſt enquiry
Dec. 28. 1awtf

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Waſhington Lottery, No. II.

56th Days Drawing, January 14.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
50	10	12808	10	24419		38702	
387		880	10	515	10	788	
1916	10	13044		818	10	39975	
2202		213		25637		40377	
374		409		26057		917	
783		561		870		41165	
986		804	10	27189		185	10
996		14304		242		449	
3014	10	489		585		823	10
527		808	10	28078	20	838	20
4904		809		824	10	42217	
5471		873		933		340	
997		15575		29162	10	425	10
6436	10	922		364	10	538	10
958	20	16103		509		862	
7184		231	10	30191		43766	
321		334	10	194		494	
507	10	17406	50	415		513	
601	10	644		475	20	981	10
765	10	19630		518		44113	
983	10	893		31088		283	
8311	20	20193	10	576		824	
341	10	590		648		893	
829		668	10	693		45210	
9011	10	21046		31388		489	10
111	10	052		33103	10	753	
206		688		843		46073	10
300		22101		34076	10	440	
941	10	163		307	10	511	
10066		234		812		47070	
415		568	10	35293	20	171	
752	10	853		414		298	
11577		866	500	36178		689	10
593		23012	10	195		933	
607		050		308	10	49317	
934	10	200		428	10	578	
12072		853		885	10		
315		24111		37616			

57th Days Drawing, January 16.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
54	10	13056		28672		38329	
476	10	14375		29120	10	344	
1006		907		595		378	
609	10	16439	10	770		521	
752		702	10	857		560	
2451		17420		941		618	
475		824		30154	10	39251	
692		861		320	10	40057	10
3417		19017		833		600	
4207	10	231	10	31809		640	
5800		641	10	32319		42393	10
6756		20708	10	519		690	
7325	10	773	10	33545		952	
400		21262	20	34554		43665	
8403		22487	10	763	10	807	10
564	10	931	10	35149	20	855	10
887		935		359		44963	
9395		23482		36179		46111	10
938		640		381		257	10
10586		24904	10	542		725	
784		25321		815	50	47032	
11020		26211		37013	10	160	10
836		304	10	388		48379	10
12659		654	20	915	10	625	
732		27875		38031	10	49023	

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be Sold by T. BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet,
A new practical ſyſtem of
HUMAN REASON.
Diveſted of all metaphyſical incomprehenſibility, and founded on CONCEIVABILITY alone, as efficient to all the purpoſes of human exiſtence, the diſcovery of univerſal truth and univerſal good.
"Mind makes the man, and want of it the fellow:
"Mind is all worth; the reſt is all prunella."
By *JOHN STEWART* the Traveller.
January 26 *3

Wants a Situation,
As a Houſekeeper, an Engliſh woman, completely qualified in every reſpect to keep a Gentleman's Houſe. Enquire of the Printer.
January 26 *5t

CAMILLA,
Or A Picture of Youth.
By the authoreſs of Evelina and Cecilia, to be compriſed in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handſome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.
II. A volume, ſtitched in blue paper, is intended to be publiſhed every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the firſt and ſecond are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subſcriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miſs Burney) the celebrated authoreſs of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels ſhe has already acquired in the literary world. The ſtrength of imagination and elegance of ſtyle, diſplayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will ſufficiently recommend to every reader of taſte and judgment, the peruſal of CAMILLA.
It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having peruſed this intereſting publication, preſented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thouſand pounds ſterling, as a teſtimony of her approbation of the work.
Januory 25 eotf

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.
No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.
SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.
MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.
N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.
Philad. auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company,
January 6, 1797.
At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per ſhare, was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives any time after the 21ſt of this month.
TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer.
Jan. 6. 12w4w

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 \ 1m2awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market-Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fgw

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house, }	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are }	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwfw

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1 Prize of	twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of	two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of	one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of	five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of	two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of	one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of	fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500 of	five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery, } Managers.

Jan. 20. th&tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months. To which is prefixed,

able shewing the number of days from any day any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each }		5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containing nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5 tth&f.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1796. mth

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Missisippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	-	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	-	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	-	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	-	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	-	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	-	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	-	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	-	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessors of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400 do.	15	do.	-	141,000
10,054 Prizes				300,000
19,946 Blanks				
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Sweyer's, German Town.

Januray 26 2awtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]